NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

From the American Agriculturist.

BUTTER-MAKING.

The following communication was addressed to Frederick J. Betts, Esq., President of the Orange County Agricultural Society, and politely tendered us for publication; and as Mr McWilliams' dairy enjoys a high reputation, we do so with great pleasure, notwithstanding other articles on this subject have already appeared in both our last and present volumes. Mr McW., we see, differs slightly in his process of making butter, from those before described, by adding cold water to the milk when poured into the churn, and commencing churning it at a lower temperature than usual. This must certainly increase the labor of bringing the butter, and we should like to know of him whether it is compensated by superior quality or an additional quantity.

Scotchtown, Jan. 3d, 1844.

Dear Sir—Having received your note of October 20th, wishing me to give a minute description of the process of my way of making butter, I cheerfully comply with your request, willing to give what little information I am in the possession of, and hoping to get more from the statements of several of our best butter-makers.

My farm consists of 103 1-2 acres of land, 85 of which are under cultivation. In my dairy, I keep from eighteen to twenty cows. The farm is elevated land, suitable for grazing.

Our practice is not to churn the milk until it becomes thick or loppered; the milk and cream are then churned together. The temperature of the milk is about 50 degrees. In warm weather, about a quart of cold water is put in each pan before the milk is strained, so as to keep it sweet as long as possible. The cellar-floor is brick. This in warm weather is daily cleansed with cold water. A drain from the cellar carries off the water thus applied. The churn is filled about half full with milk, with the addition of two pails of cold water before starting the churn. In cold weather, the same quantity of warm water is applied. When the churning is finished, which usually occupies about two hours of time, there are then two more pails of cold water applied, to raise the butter and cool it. The butter is then taken out of the churn, and put in a large tray; this is immediately filled with cold water and the butter carefully washed; after which the water is thrown off. The butter now undergoes the process of salting; it is then placed in a cool situation, where it stands about an hour, and worked carefully over. This finished, it is placed in the same situation as before, where it stands three or four hours, and is again worked over; again replaced for five or six hours, when it is worked over for the third time. It is now replaced, where it stands till the next morning, and then worked over for the fourth time. A small quantity of nitre is then put in the butter. Thus finished, it is placed in firkins holding about 85 lbs. Previous to packing, the firkin is scalded with hot water, rinsed and cooled with cold water, then rubbed all around with fine salt; this prevents the butter from adhering to the sides of the firkin. When the firkin is full, a linen cloth is placed over the top of the butter; on this cloth a covering of salt is put one inch deep, and cold water enough added to it to form a brine. It then stands till it is to be sent to market, when the cloth and salt are removed, the firkin turned down, the top of the butter in the keg washed with cold water, and the pickle drained off. The firkin is now neatly headed up and sent to market.

GEO. S. MCWILLIAMS.

CLEAN CULTURE.

It is a fact that ground which is kept from vegetation of any kind, will not dry up so much as that on which a crop is grown. There are many who doubt this, but if they would make a proper examination, their doubts will be removed. Make an experiment:—take a piece of ground in the garden and hoe it over every day, or often enough to keep all kinds of vegetation from starting. Sow another piece adjoining with grass, or some kind of grain. After a drought of two or three weeks, examine both pieces by digging into them with a spade or shovel. The earth of the grass or grain plat, will be found dry like ashes, to the depth of a foot or more. The other plat will be dried in only two or three inches—below that it will be found quite moist. Examine the ground in an orchard in a dry time, and if it is not naturally a wet piece of ground, it will be found dry to a great depth. If there is a tree in your corn-field, see if the ground is not much dryer near it than on similar ground away from the reach of its roots. The fact is, the roots of vegetation bring up the moisture from a greater depth below the surface, than it could be done by simple evaporation. This may be known by noticing how much more moisture is required to support a crop of corn when the stalks are nearly full grown, than in its earliest stages.

Now, from all this we deduce an argument in favor of *clean culture*—that is, a culture which permits no useless vegetation to grow among cultivated crops; the advantage of which would be to give the crop the whole benefit of the moisture and other nutriment of the soil, instead of giving a portion to the worthless weeds.

In a dry time, we frequently hear farmers say, "it will not do to work my corn or potatoes; they need all the grass and weeds to keep the ground from drying up." Now this, as we have shown, is all a mistake—the grass and weeds make the ground dry faster and deeper. But it has been alleged that corn has been injured by plowing or working it when the weather was very dry. We admit that this effect may have followed under particular circumstances. That is to say, if corn gets too large before it is worked, injury may be done. The reason is, that the roots have become extended, and the plow cuts off so large a portion of them, that the remainder cannot supply the stalk, and it soon withers. This is the way the "*fired*" corn, sometimes spoken of at the south and west, is generally produced.—*Alb. Cult.*

☞The communication from an Andover correspondent, upon the subject of birds, is entirely unobjectionable in its tone; but, like the coffee we sometimes find in travelling, it is *too weak* to be good. To continue the simile, we observe, that *good* coffee in the *shop*, is often made *poor* coffee in the *kitchen*. Our correspondent will take no affront at the metaphor. Practice, in all matters, must precede improvement.

If the writer wished to blow up the Editor of the Courier, (and such seems to be his object,) he should have provided himself with a heavier piece of ordnance. His shot fall short. When he asserts with his friend "Cudgel," (whose part he takes,) that "they [the birds] have a claim from a high source, to food and drink wherever they can find it," does he not assert an equal claim for the "caterpillar and canker-worm" to food, &c. wherever *they* can find it? Did he sufficiently consider the *force* of this argument in the communication by the Editor of the Courier? We would remind him, also, that in neither of the articles which have appeared in our columns from the pen of the Editor of the Courier, was the *killing* of birds recommended. We should have willingly inserted our correspondent's communication, had it treated of any thing important he *knew* in favor of the birds; but as strictures upon the remarks of the Editor of the Courier, we think the publication of his article would do him little credit, either as a controversialist or a logician, and we have therefore, with parliamentary courtesy, "laid it on the table."—ED. FAR.

RAISING TURKEYS.

Mr Charles Starr, Jr., in the American Agriculturist says: "Heretofore I have had so much difficulty in raising turkeys, as to be almost discouraged, but of late have been very successful, in consequence of pursuing the following mode recommended to me by a lady, who said that she had no trouble with them.

When first hatched, give no feed for 24 hours, then give a little curd made from buttermilk, increasing the quantity as they grow older. They should be secured from the wet, and by no means have Indian meal; but with the curd they may have in moderate quantities, wheat-bread soaked in buttermilk. I believe Indian meal is fatal to the greater part of the young turkeys which die in the attempt to raise them. To allow them to wander too much is attended usually with considerable loss. I have found it a very good plan to make an enclosure of boards 6 feet square or so, and 12 to 18 inches high, and set this in a grass field during fine weather, in which to confine young turkeys. This is removed occasionally from place to place, and they thus get all the fresh green food they may need, besides an abundance of insects."

Utility of Toads.—A person lately opened a toad in a wheat-field, and found 16 fresh beetles in its stomach, which the patient animal had caught. Toads are among the gardener's best friends.—*Amer. Agricult.*

NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE.

We are happy to announce that Dr. Gardner, of New York, has made arrangements for the institution of a thorough course of agricultural instruction next winter, in the University of New York. The subjects of study are as follows:

"*Agriculture*—This course is designed to communicate to the student all facts in Chemistry, Geology and Botany, which are useful to the farmer. So that being conversant with the characters and properties of the bodies wherewith he is engaged, he may be furnished with sound principles to guide his practice and improve his culture. The theories of Liebig, Tull, Payen, and Saussure, will be canvassed, explained where they coincide with practice, and exposed where fallacious. The explanation of all processes for the improvement of the texture and drainage of lands, will be made on scientific principles.

"Improvements in the orchard, vineyard, and the cultivation of commercial staples, will be detailed. The collection, storage and preservation of grass, grain, fruits—the feeding and improvement of stock, the economy of making manures, will form prominent parts of the course.

"Mineral manures found in this and adjoining States, saline, vegetable, and animal manures, their comparative values, successful application, and causes of failure, with their economy, will be thoroughly examined and illustrated by appeal to decisive experiments. In short, all the topics usually embraced in the courses given by the professors of agriculture in European colleges will be introduced.

"*Analyses* of soils, the ashes of plants and saline manures, form another principal object of study. The student will conduct these analytical inquiries himself, so as to become proficient.

"It will be a constant object to familiarize the pupils with the method of applying principles to practice. To this end, a series of cases will be prepared, in which the character of the soil, determined by examination, will be given to discover the necessary amendments. Thus a specimen of soil being introduced from a field, valuable from its proximity to market, it will be required of the student to point out the means by which it may be brought into a perfect state of fertility at the least expense. Thus they will be prepared to think for themselves, and apply the facts of science. Students coming from remote places, should bring specimens of soil from home, to furnish profitable materials for examination during the winter.

"*Chemistry*, as an abstract science, is taught by Professor Draper in the University, and can be attended in connexion with the preceding studies.

"All the studies of the University are open to those who desire to pursue other courses of instruction.

"New York offers numerous advantages for the establishment of an agricultural institute. Many farms in the vicinity are in a high state of cultivation, market gardens, nurseries, orchards, vineyards, and conservatories, abound near the city, and may be freely examined. Agricultural implements and all other appliances of the art, can be investigated; while the meetings of the Farmers' Club will offer a means of obtaining choice seeds, and much valuable local information. No where can the subject of manures be studied with equal success. Board and lodging will be found cheaper than in many villages: the students of the University seldom pay more than $2 50 or $3 for respectable accommodation.

"The Institute opens on the first Monday of November, and continues in session until the first of March following. The lectures and recitations will occupy two or more hours daily. This portion of the year has been selected to accommodate those engaged in farming, that they may not be drawn from their estates during the busy season.

Fees for the course on Agriculture, $20. For Analysis, $30. For both, $40. The laboratory students will provide their own utensils, which cost about $5. Full laboratory course, $100.

"The courses on Agriculture and Analysis, will be undertaken by the subscriber, with such assistance in the latter as may be found necessary.

D. P. GARDNER, M. D."

BURYING WEEDS—DEEP PLOWING.

William Rothwell, a British farmer, in a letter extracted by the American Farmer, of 1820, advances the following doctrine:

"I am going to advance something which I am almost afraid to do, as I know the opinion of the generality of farmers is against me; but I am determined to do it boldly. It is a general practice for farmers to collect weeds and burn them on the land, or cart them off and make a compost of them, which I should prefer to burning them. I do neither. I have never collected a weed since I commenced farming, as, however full the land was of them, and whatever kind they were, I should just as soon think of setting fire to my dunghill, as collecting weeds and burning them. One half of my farm, when I began farming, was almost as full of weeds as it possibly could be, and of nearly all sorts, and now I think it as clean as most farms are; at least I am not ashamed of it on that head. I have sown one field with oats this year, which, when I began farming, was nearly a furrow thick of couch grass, besides other weeds, and now there is scarce one to be seen in it; yet this field has never had a weed gathered from it since I began."

Again: "On deep plowing, there are various opinions, and no doubt ever will be. Some who are advocates for it upon good land are not upon bad. It is a general saying among farmers, that if you plow such and such land deep, it will produce nothing but weeds. That is the very thing wanted; for if land will produce healthful weeds, my opinion is, it may be *made* to produce something better. *I am for plowing deep plowing in every case but where rocks prevent it.* I may be wrong, but from what practice I have had, and what I have seen, I say I am not. There is a farm about ten miles from here, which is a complete refutation of every argument which I have yet seen advanced against deep plowing. When the farmer commenced his operations, it was the general opinion he was ruining his farm: it was poor, thin of soil, and a bad subsoil; but is now one of the best farms in the neighborhood."

☞This was written nearly twentyfive years ago, and it is as true now as it was then. Where there is no more manure put upon the ground than expends itself in a single year—where the cultivation is superficial and bad, deep plowing will do no good to the ground for the present. With manure spread for the benefit of the *ground* as well as the present crop, and with the due care in eradicating weeds, deep plowing is valuable on all lands: in a stiff clayey soil, as well as in a flowing sand, in seasons both dry and wet, deep plowing will always be favorably felt. Standing water should be drained off: after this is away, and the land is deep plowed, we need not fear injury from the baking drought or long rains. As deep as the plow goes, so much will be increased or diminished the faculty of the earth to produce.

In relation to the covering of weeds and other refuse vegetables, one of the first lessons we ever received was to cover green potato-vines dug early in the year, so they might decompose under a crop of turnips in the same season. Long after this time, however, we have seen one of the best West Cambridge farmers who could consent to work only in a clean field, treating the refuse corn-butts upon his ground, as a burden. For years he said it was the practice of him and his neighbors to gather and burn them; if they were carried to the manure-yard, they were as much in the way as if they had been left on the fields. As a last resort, and as an experiment, he took them to a ledge upon the top of a gravelly knoll; and he soon found the good effects of wash from them upon the grass below. Now there can be no more valuable manure for ground than the deep covering up of the roots and remnants left in a cornfield. Any rotten or rotting stump kept under ground will always benefit a cultivated field.—*Far. Month. Vis.*

SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

There is a spirit of liberal inquiry abroad in respect to agriculture, blazing in the valleys and beaming from the hill-tops, and everywhere diffusing an invigorating, a stirring, and a healthful radiance. One of the wisest of our race, who applied his heart, as he says, to understand wisdom, has told us that there is nothing new under the sun; what is, has been; and the human mind is not likely to spring, suddenly, a mine of truth, which has never before been touched; nor may it expect at once to accomplish the solution of recondite problems, which have baffled the most sagacious minds. It would be the grossest injustice to many men of the brightest powers, of profound investigation, and of most liberal and disinterested views, who, though they have gone out, have left a brilliant track behind them—to say that agricultural science has never before been prosecuted with zeal, intelligence, and in the spirit of true philosophy.

I am not a believer in the immediate approach of an intellectual millenium; nor can I persuade myself that philosophy has just been born into the world, and that all preceding ages were ages of comparative barbarism. It is true that the natural sciences are now prosecuted with singular advantages and success; that, in a particular manner, chemistry has, in a measure, been created within the last half century; and that it promises to render the most essential aid to agriculture. * *

We talk about uniting science with agriculture, as if this were the first time of asking the banns, when we may be sure the marriage was consummated years and years ago. A science, technically speaking, is a particular branch of human knowledge, which has been systematized and drawn up in regular form; its particular principles and rules defined, its department circumscribed, and its peculiar vocabulary arbitrarily established. In this respect, chemistry, botany, and mechanics are sciences; but science, in an enlarged sense, is the observation of nature—the accumulation and comparison of facts, and the deduction of inferences from them, either for the acquisition of more knowledge, or for practical application and use. I venture to assert that, without any knowledge of the particular and technical terms of art, (whose

utility I am not disposed in the smallest degree to deny,) wherever the mind is at work, there is science; and many men, who hardly know the letters of a book, are yet profound observers of nature, and may be denominated scientific agriculturists; because they are full of knowledge which they are constantly applying to practice. "Practice with science," is the terse and comprehensive motto of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Philosophy now comes down from her high places and takes labor by the hand, that they may walk together among the works of God, and with an enlightened and commendable curiosity, "search into the causes of things." This is the highest office of the human understanding.—*Colman's First Report on European Agriculture.*

SUMMER SOWING—NEW HUSBANDRY.

While August lasts, we shall urge our frieuds to make one trial at least of the plan we have been recommending for half a dozen years past. That is, to renovate worn out grass lands without planting them, in cases where they do not desire the expense and delay of tilling, and where the land is low and flat, and not suitable for tillage.

There are thousands of acres in New England which are too cold for corn and too wet for potatoes. Sour grasses, rushes, brakes, hardhacks, and a variety of other worthless matters, are found here, of no use for fodder or fuel. Some acres of this kind are often the strongest and the best to be found on the whole farm. Yet farmers have been in the practice of letting such portions of their lands lie wholly unproductive, while they would resort to the higher and poorer parts that could be easily tilled, and here they would plant and sow grain from year to year, and trust wholly to Providence to moisten and fit their old dry grass-fields for a harvest of English hay.

Farmers dreaded to meddle with such portions of their lands. They never yielded harvests that would pay the cost—they could not be planted in due season for a crop; and after planting them two or three years and rotting the sod, it was found impracticable to stock down with grass in any kind of season in the spring months. The old favorite system, therefore, of sowing spring grain and grass seed together, could not be put in practice, and such lands were considered the poorest on the farm.

In addition to all these objections, it was found that after the sod had been completely rotted, by two or three years' tilling, it was apt to lie heavy and dead, unless more manure had been applied than could usually be spared. Consequently but little grass could be expected after one or two years mowing.

The best farmers, therefore, thought they were seldom repaid for meddling with such portions of their lands, and they were suffered to lie unproductive. There were strong prejudices entertained against using a plow in these soils, lest they would become still heavier and sour by culture.

But since grain has been brought in so cheap from a distance, grass and hay have become of comparative importance. These, for thirty years past, have repaid us better than grain, and this has led us to attempt bringing larger portions of our farms into grass for the scythe and for grazing.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

[The practice recommended by the *Ploughman*, (whether it be "*new* husbandry" or *old*,) of plowing green sward in August and seeding immediately to grass, is good, wise and profitable.]

For the N. E. Farmer.

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON ON CUTTING BUSHES.

Friend Breck—Having had my attention called to this subject by remarks on it in your last two papers, I will venture to give you my own philosophy of the matter.

I remember when a boy, that such was the prevalent belief in this lunar influence on cutting bushes, that farmers would furnish their whole *posse* of help, old men and boys, with the heel-half of broken grass-scythes and brush-scythes, and wage a war of extermination upon all the bushes on the premises, which could be massacred on these two veritable days in August; and what remained unharmed for want of help and time, it was frequently thought best to let escape till another year, to enable them to accomplish the work most effectually; and hence they were, too often, still neglected and suffered to encumber the grounds. I often inquired of older and wiser heads, why bushes must be cut on such days, and such only? The answer usually was, that cutting bushes at this particular time of the moon, in the month of August, was the most sure of killing them out; and in vain did I ask for the philosophy of it.

In maturer years, I have *supposed* the philosophy of it this. In the month of August, with us, the fruits and leaves of shrubbery are in their greatest perfection of developement and growth; consequently, at this time, have made the greatest demand of sap from the roots; and, therefore, if the shrub is cut off near the ground, the roots are left so little nutriment at a season when the earth is usually rather dry, together with the scorching rays of a hot sun, that they of necessity dry up and perish for lack of nutritious matter, which, I suppose, ordinarily begins to descend from the branches to the roots about this time.

How far we are to regard the age of the moon, I will not say; only, I conclude that generally, if not universally, the period of greatest maturity with the leaves, &c. of bushes, is about the last quarter of the moon in the month of August.

I, therefore, have as much confidence in one day as another of the moon's age, providing I cut bushes at the time when they have made their greatest draft upon the roots, and before (from their decline) they begin to pay back somewhat of their debt to the roots. Yours, in haste, A. G.

August 16, 1844.

Premature Apples.—Every apple that falls before the crop is ripe, should be gathered up and given to the hogs. Almost every such apple will be found, on examination, to contain a small worm or maggot. This worm will leave the apple soon after it falls, and enter the earth, whence it returns in the spring, in another form, to recommence its depredations upon your fruit.—*Far. Gaz.*

Professor Tucker, of Virginia, estimates the products of our national industry as follows:

Agriculture,	$654,387,597
Manufactures,	239,836,224
Commerce,	79,721,086
Mining,	42,358,761

A writer in the Tennessee Agriculturist states that chickens and fowls fed with corn ground coarse, as for hominy, will never have the gapes.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, Aug. 17, 1844.

From Messrs. Hovey, nine varieties of Double Stocks, (fine,) Gladiolus of sorts, 6 large bouquets and 10 small ones of Roses and Verbenas; Phlox Drummondii and other cut flowers.

From John Hovey, six bouquets, and Dahlias.

From Sam'l Walker, Phloxes of various sorts; Euphorbia corollata, Tiger flowers, Delphiniums, &c.

From Parker Barnes, Gladiolus of sorts, Dahlias, Cleome grandiflora, Tiger flowers, Marigolds, &c.

From S. R. Johnson, magnificent specimens of Madame Desprez and other Roses. Double Balsams of fine sorts, and other flowers.

From Samuel Sweetser, Dahlias, Fuschias, Buist's splendens, and other varieties; Verbenas, and 6 var. of Tea Roses.

From Henry W. Dutton, a fine display of Dahlias.

From Miss Sumner, two bouquets.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, a pyramid of Pansies, very pretty, 12 bouquets of Roses, Verbenas, &c., Gladiolus, and a fine display of Dahlias.

From John Milton Earle, Worcester; a seedling Phlox, fine flower, but deficient in the head; also, a fine Dahlia.

From Wm. Kenrick, a fine plant of Achimenes longiflora, splendid; Altheas; Noisette, Bengal, and other perpetual Roses; Phloxes, Verbenas, Gladiolus, bouquets and a basket of flowers.

From Sam'l A. Walker, Brookline; Dahlias of sorts, fine Asters, Double Balsams, Cockscombs, and 12 rich bouquets.

From Joseph Breck & Co., Phloxes of sorts, Oeronicas Rudbeckias, Double Balsams, German Asters, Phlox Drummondii, Catananche, Zinnias, Centaureas, Schizanthus retusus, Grahamii and pinnatus; 12 var. Verbenas, Double Stocks, Roses, Dahlias, Pinks, Ipomopsis elegans.

From Wm. E. Carter, a fine display of Phloxes, embracing some beautiful seedlings not noticed last week; Verbenas, Pinks, Dahlias, Magnolia cordata, tripetala, and obovata purpurea; Silene stellata, Lobelia syphilitica, Canadensis and Canadensi salb; Clematis viorna, Potentilla Hopwoodii, Campanula carpatica, Coreopsis senifolia, Guara Lindheimeri, Melittus melissophyllum, Chelene barbata, Scuttellaria var., bouquets, &c.

From John Arnold, jr., a great variety of monthly Roses, a fine display.

For the Committee,

JOSEPH BRECK, *Chm'n.*

Just Decision.—We do not know when we have been more pleased with a judicial decision than that which we find recorded in one of our late London files. A boy fifteen years of age, was convicted and heavily punished for breaking a bough from one of the trees in a public garden. The magistrate, in passing sentence on the offender, took occasion to use the following strong and sensible language: "that although the damage in this particular instance was small, yet the practice of breaking trees occasioned great damage. *Persons had no more right to take a branch from one of these trees, than they had to go into a house and steal a piece of plate.*" We hope this will be recorded for a precedent in every court in this country.—*N. Y. Express.*

[If parents fully discharged their duty to their children, fruit and ornamental trees would be comparatively secure from their depredations.]

For the N. E. Farmer.

PULLY AND WHEEL POWER.

Sir—Once a citizen of New England, I cannot avoid looking occasionally towards my native country. In reviewing the long list of valuable improvements and original inventions in mechanism, labor-saving machinery, I feel somewhat surprised that as a *moving power*, the weight, pully and wheel have not been more extensively used. It does appear, at the first view, that any machinery moved by manual power, could be readily moved by a weight competent, with the aid of other machinery; and to those acquainted with mechanics it is well known what a light impulse keeps a wheel in motion when aided by the balance-wheel. I must think, therefore, there is an opening for valuable improvement in moving powers, when directed to such labor-saving machinery as comes within the reach of manual power. I will now enumerate some domestic labor-saving machinery to which my idea alludes, and they are articles of actually first necessity to every farmer:—Galt's churn, corn-shellers, small size cutting box, homminy shellers, and rice shellers. These are machines which every agriculturist wants in his house or out-houses, especially at the South.

The advantage of the weight and pully over manual or horse power, will be obvious on the score of convenience and economy. Once erected, if the running gear was cast iron and a chain instead of rope, they would be without wear or tear or any further expense. A cripple could then tend any of the above machinery. The weight could be suspended at the inside roof of the house and descend into the cellar; or an elevated limb of a tree, and the domestics of the house attend to the operation.

To prevent stoppage in the machine operated on, a double weight might be used, so that one would keep the machine going, while the other was wound up. There is a small corn mill running stones, called Pratt's, extremely liked in the South, worked by manual power, grinding upwards of two bushels of corn per hour. With a weight power, this would be incredibly valuable to families in the South. Unlike all other powers, when the weight power is completed, all expense is at an end.

All the above named machinery is much called for in the South, especially a rice-cleaner. Two large blocks cut from a tree of hard wood and grooved in imitation of mill stones and fixed as mill stones, clean rice admirably, and are easily turned.

I cannot help calling the attention of ingenious machinists in the North, to the employment of this power, assured that on reflection they will see how admirably it is fitted for machinery more immediately domestic—and I can assure them if they can succeed in an invention that will employ the weight power, the South will, by purchase, fully remunerate them for their time and trouble.

I trust, sir, the agricultural editors of the North will give this suggestion, a circulation, being intended for the benefit of the enterprising mechanics of the country of my birth.

JNO. WILLIAMS.

South Alabama, Clark Co., July 24, 1844.

☞The suggestions of Mr Williams are worthy the attention of machinists. An excellent machine for shelling corn, known as Willis's Patent Corn Sheller, is sold by the proprietors of this paper. It requires only one man to tend it, though the aid of a boy will enable him to accomplish much more.

From the Boston Cultivator.

LETTER FROM MR COLMAN.

LONDON, July 18th, 1844.

Messrs. Editors—In your paper of the 28th June, I noticed a criticism of an "Old Farmer and Ditcher," on a statement in my first report, that in making a fence called a "ha! ha!" no land is lost, but in truth *a small amount is gained.* To this your correspondent demurs in his own way; and if he lies his own pleasant humor, I certainly do not object to it. Perhaps I ought to have stated that the wall on one side of the ditch is covered with soil, and grass grows to the very edge, where it is slightly sloped or "glacied," so that it may not crumble. Here, then, the wall being properly speaking, buried, there is no loss of surface. If, then, by sloping the opposite side of the ditch at an angle of 45 deg., and being able to mow or feed it to the very bottom, there is not a gain of surface, I think your correspondent is bound to show that the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle is not longer than either of its sides.

I am very happy to listen to any candid criticism upon any of my productions, and I shall make the best use I can of any which are uncandid, if any such appear, provided they are true. My whole object is to make my labors as useful to my countrymen as my abilities and opportunities will admit of. My only regret is, that I cannot proceed with that railroad speed which many seem to expect. My first object is to get useful information; my second is, to have it true and authenticated; my third is, to present it in a manner which will be most serviceable and agreeable. This certainly cannot be done without a very full examination of the subject; and the field is not a small one. It cannot be done, likewise, without a good deal of sifting, comparing, arranging and combining. It requires, in the third place, some measure of repose and quiet; and is not to be easily, certainly not satisfactorily accomplished, while one is on the wing. I am not idle, if my friends will take my word for it. I have promised to give them what I collect from personal observation. How can I do this without first making that observation? I could give them, from time to time, my Diary or Journal, but that certainly is not wanted or expected. I have little doubt of completing my work within a very short time of the time promised; but my reports cannot follow each other at those regular times of publication which is expected in other periodicals. I only bespeak the patience of my friends. The despatch of the work is of much more importance to me than to them. I promise them the diligent and consciencious exertion of my abilities to do my subject justice and give them entire satisfaction.

Yours, respectfully,

HENRY COLMAN.

Disease in Poultry.—Turkies and dung-hill fowls which are kept closely confined, are often affected with a disease of the eyes and head, sometimes called "*sore head.*" It sometimes destroys the sight. Some suppose it to be contagious. We have known fowls to have it which had their liberty in the day time, but roosted at night in a building or room fitted purposely for them. We observe that Mr A. P. Cummings, at a late meeting of the Farmers' Club, New York, gave it as his opinion that the ammonia of the dung injures their eyes. He removes the dung and scatters on the spot plaster of Paris freely.—*Alb. Cult.*

ACTION OF LIME ON SOILS.

Mr Ruffin, in his Report on the Agricultural Survey of South Carolina, comes to the following conclusions with regard to the offices performed by lime on soils:

1. In neutralizing the acid principle of soil, which is generally present in all naturally poor soils, and which is poisonous to all cultivated and valuable crops. The total removal of this poisonous quality of soils, is an immediate and the most obvious effect of the application of calcareous manures.

2. In the power of altering the texture and absorbency of soils. The admixture of calcareous manures with soils, serves in an important degree to moderate the previous opposite defects of being either too open and light, from excess of clay, and also of being either too little or too much retentive of moisture.

3. By alteration of constitution in soils, produced by calcareous manures, all products are rendered more perfect, and are ripened earlier.

4. Some lime being essential to the formation of every plant, it may therefore be considered a specific and *alimentary* manure for every crop. Still the *direct* operation is perhaps the least benefit of lime. Some plants, however, of which clover is one, require so much of this ingredient, that they can scarcely live on ordinary soils.

5. Another operation of calcareous manures, and which is very important also in agricultural and pecuniary value, as well as for other considerations, is that of restraining or preventing the production of *malaria*, or the gaseous products of putrefaction of vegetable matter, injurious to health. No effect yet claimed for the operation of calcareous manures was at first heard with more incredulity than this; yet the short experience of 12 or 15 years only, has been enough to remove almost every doubt on this subject in lower Virginia, where marl has been most extensively applied.

6. By furnishing to any soils which had been previously very deficient therein, an ingredient in calcareous earth, essential to their good and perfect constitution, all the functions of the soils and of plants growing thereon, are made more perfect and invigorated; and every source of injury to the crops, whether from soil, season, depredations of insects, or other diseases to which may be alike exposed the marled and unmarled parts of the same field, will be much less hurtful on the former than on the latter. The calcareous manuring does not prevent or even lessen these causes of disease and death, but enables the plants, by their greater vigor, to withstand and to outgrow the inflictions.

No agricultural writer in our country has paid more, if as much, attention to the properties of lime, its action and benefits, in the melioration of the condition of lands, than Mr Ruffin, and, therefore, we take the more pleasure in presenting the above conclusions of his mind, after many years of intense study, close observation, and practical experience.

We are gratified to see that among the properties possessed by lime, he assigns to it that of being an "*alimentary manure,*" a property which we have long since claimed for it, but which few were willing to allow it, even amongst those who were warmest in its praise as an improver of soils. We based our opinion of its being a *nutritious* as well as *mechanical* agent, upon the fact that all analyses of vegetable substances, grown upon limed land.

have shown very distinct traces of calcareous matter, and hence we drew our deduction from that fact, that if it had not *nourishment*, the lime thus detected as a constituent of such vegetables, would not have been taken up by their roots and distributed through their entire series of stems, leaves, and fruit or berry; for to us it has long appeared obvious enough, that unless the portions of lime taken up contributed to the sustenance of plants, their organs of feeding would have had the instinctive sagacity to reject them; or if not so, that the lime taken up would have exerted a deleterious influence upon their growth and elaboration, as well as upon the maturation of their fruit and seed. But while we have thus thought and contended, we have always maintained that, however important the agency exerted by lime—however essential its application was to the improvement of soil, that still animal and vegetable manures were indispensable pre-requisites, in any perfect system, looking to the effectual restoration of lands which might have been exhausted of their fertility.

There is one of the offices exerted by lime, which appears to have escaped the notice of Mr Ruffin. We mean the active agency which it performs in facilitating the decomposition of inert vegetable bodies, and converting insoluble into soluble substances; thus bringing into active and available use countless organic remains which had laid dormant in the earth for ages, and which but for the decomposing powers of lime, would so have continued to remain for ages to come. In this way, lime may be considered not only a manure in itself, but the manufacturer of manure also. Peat, we know, without something to bring its dormant constituents into a state of fermentation, would continue to be unavailable as an improver of the soil, and yet the moment it becomes admixed with a very moderate portion of lime, a new constitution or capacity seems to be infused into it, and from that moment may we discover the commencement of decay—from that moment does the process of decomposition begin—and just such an effect as we have described to be produced on peat, does lime exert on all the inert matter found in the earth.—*Amer. Farmer.*

MATERIALS FOR MANURE.

In the procurement of substances to be converted into manure, no farmer should feel himself at a loss, who has either a *marsh*, or *woods*, or a *salt creek* to resort to. The mould and leaves from the woods, the mud from the marsh or creek, if spread over the cattle-yards in the fall, would by spring, be converted by the droppings of the cattle, into the very best manure, for any and all farm puposes. A body of either of these substances, if spread a foot thick, or even two, over a cattle-yard, besides tending to keep the cattle dryer, would absorb all their liquid voidings, and prevent the escape of the ammonia which they contain, and which, by the bye, is the richest part of them.

The chemists tell us, and we believe them, that the usual urinary discharges of a full grown animal contain a sufficient quantity of ammonia, *daily*, to supply, or rather grow, a bushel of grain. Now, if this be true, is it not culpable neglect in farmers, to suffer any of it to go to waste, when it may be so easily saved, by preparing a bed, such as we have described, for its reception and absorption?

It has been clearly demonstrated too, that human urine is fifty per cent. richer in those salts which contribute to the sustenance of plants, than that of horses and cattle; and from the conclusion at which our mind has arrived, we are fully of the opinion that if this were properly husbanded, and preserved from deterioration, that each hand on a farm might be made to furnish a supply to manure ten acres annually. If it be asked, how it is to be saved? we would reply, that a tight barrel might be placed convenient to the house, into which whatever might be made over night, should be emptied each morning, when the bung of the barrel should be replaced; and that, whenever the barrel should become full, it should be emptied on a bed of mould, placed in some shady place, and so shaped, in dish form, as to prevent waste—that as each barrel was emptied thereon, fresh mould, peat, or marsh mud, should be added, and that over each layer thus accumulated, *plaster* or *pulverized charcoal* should be strewn, to arrest the ammoniacal salts in their ascent from the body below.

The soap-suds and slops from the kitchen should be carefully husbanded and treated in the same way.

To the old plodding farmer, who never looks beyond the barn-yard for his supplies of manure, this may be looked upon as *moonshine*; but we will here venture the assertion, that with *half* the labor of one hand, and a cart and horse, we could make ten loads of the very best manure, for every one made in the barn-yard, in the old way. If, then, ten acres could be provided with manure, where but one is now, would it not be worth the attention of every farmer, to practice upon the suggestions we have thrown out? We think it would. —*Amer. Farmer.*

"Checking up" Horses.—Among the various modes invented for torturing, without any benefit to the owner, that noble animal, the horse, one (in its *excess* at least) is the present mode of checking him. A horse that has been accustomed to it from a colt, and never been used for heavy draughts, will perform with it in a light vehicle, without any inconvenience. When a horse is called upon, however, to draw a heavy load over uneven ground, the case is different. He then needs a free use of his head and neck, and naturally inclines them downward. To check up a horse, and force him to draw a heavy load, is a piece of cruelty a little too severe. It is as if—only a hundred times worse—you should take a farmer who had been accustomed to labor in his loose trowsers and frock, put on him tight pants strapped snugly down, a vest and coat fitted and girt up *a la dandy*, and then put a dull scythe into his hands, and pointing to grass of three tons to the acre, tell him to mow. —*Prairie Farmer.*

Guano a Preservative of Flowers.—Those who are lovers of flowers, and delight in having them constantly in their rooms, may continue to keep them fresh for a very considerable time, by putting into the water a pinch of Peruvian guano, which is rendered immediately soluble and taken up by the cuttings. Guano is essentially different from all other manures: it possesses most of the constituents of plants, and contains a great portion of salt and other antiseptic, and yet the most fertilizing ingredients.—*Amer. Agricult.*

Great Yield of Wool.—Mr Luther Smith, of Springfield, recently brought into that town from the East, a lot of Spanish Merino sheep, from one of which he sheared 14 lbs. and from 3 others 33 lbs. 10 ounces of wool, of one year's growth.

Plaster no longer Beneficial.—When in Putnam county and other places the last month, we heard complaints among the farmers that gypsum (plaster of Paris) no longer acted beneficially upon their land. The reason of this is thus explained by Liebig:

"When we increase the crop of grass in a meadow by means of gypsum, we remove a greater quantity of potash with the hay than can under the same circumstances be restored. Hence it happens, that after the lapse of several years, the crops of grass on the meadows manured with gypsum, diminish, owing to the deficiency of potash."

From the above extract it will be seen that nothing is wanted but the application of ashes or potash to the land, when plaster will again act upon it with its former good effects. Plaster will also be found beneficial again after manures have been used for a few years, more especially when made of an intermixture of swamp-muck or peat-earth. —*Amer. Agricult.*

Sowing Rye and Grass Seed among Corn.—From the 20th of the present month till the 10th of September, according to the latitude, is the proper time for sowing rye and grass-seed among corn, though we have known it sowed with good effect still earlier than the first period mentioned. So long as the corn is standing, in order to have the rye take well, it must be hoed in, as the stalks will have grown too rank by this time to work a narrow harrow or cultivator among the rows. If the sowing is delayed till the corn is cut up and shocked, as is common at the west, harrows can then be used without difficulty, and nearly all the ground will be covered except the spots where the shocks stand, and these can be sowed after the shocks have been removed; if in the fall, with rye or wheat, as the case may be; if not removed till winter, with barley or oats the following spring, In that case, instead of mere patches where the shocks alone stand, it would be better to leave rows of the width of such such shocks the whole length of the field. When rye is sown among the corn, and got in so imperfectly, a peck to a half bushel more seed should be used per acre than is generally allowed in a bare open field.—*Ibid.*

Preserving Tomatoes.—Take six pounds of sugar to a peck of tomatoes, Scald and remove the skin in the usual way. Cook them over a slow fire, with the sugar, without water, their own juice being sufficient: let them remain over the fire till the sugar has penetrated and they are clarified. They are then taken out, spread on dishes, flattened, and dried in the sun. A small quantity of the syrup should be occasionally sprinkled over them wilst drying, after which, pack them down in boxes, treating each layer with powdered sugar. The syrup may be concentrated and bottled up for use. They keep well from year to year, and retain surprisingly their flavor, which is nearly that of the first quality of fresh figs. The pear-shaped or single tomatoes answer the purpose best. Ordinary brown sugar may be used, a large portion of which is retained in the syrup.—*Western Far. & Gard.*

The first saw-mill built in New England—and very likely in America—was at "Agamentico," (the ancient name of York) in Maine, under the direction of Sir Fernando Gorges. So says a writer in the North American Review.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, August 21, 1844.

RYE.

This valuable grain is generally cultivated at small expense, and produces tolerable crops on light sandy soils without manure. There are some sections of the country where the land is cropped from year to year, without adding any thing to fertilize the soil: those who thus draw upon their land, should be admonished by the beggarly amount of their crops thus produced, that it is time to pursue a different course. There are those who give their land a little rest and pasture it a few intermediate years; but as there is no grass-seed sown, and what little stock that can be kept upon it, do not leave an amount of manure sufficient to keep the soil in its original state, we often see these tracts of land in a rapid state of deterioration.

A deficiency of manure is one apology for this exhausting mode of cultivation, while another reason, more potent with some, is, that "their fathers and grandfathers did so before them," which is of course conclusive, and nothing more can be said to them on the subject.

The objection of not manuring on account of a deficiency of manure, is a very good one, provided all due diligence has been used to save every substance about the farm convertible into manure, to increase the compost heap. We do not believe there are many intelligent farmers who will be satisfied with 10 or 15 bushels of rye per acre without manure, when from 35 to 40 may be obtained *with*: they will contrive some way to make and save enough for their rye field, that not only the crop may be increased, but that the land may also be increasing in value; for it should be remembered that the cost of the manure and labor of applying it, is in part repaid by the increased fertility of the soil, and not by the present crop alone.

We have known of 45 bushels of fine rye being produced from an acre of land which had been highly manured the year before; we have also known nearly the same quantity produced per acre on land where a heavy second crop of clover had been turned under early in September. No doubt buckwheat would also prove a valuable manure if turned under for the same crop. On light soils, ashes would also prove a valuable stimulant.

Every farmer who "works it right," will contrive to have a supply of compost or some other manure, to dress his rye field, provided it had not received it in a previous crop.

If an old pasture or worn-out field is to be sowed down to rye, it should be plowed by the 1st of September, or before: the sward should be turned over flat, and rolled with a field roller; the compost applied, and thoroughly harrowed in without disturbing the sod, and the rye sowed as usual at the rate of 1 1-4 bushel to the acre. If the rye is destined for soiling, it will require at the rate of 2 to 2 1-2 bushels to the acre.

Where there is a plenty of light plain land, it will be good husbandry to sow it down to rye every third year and pasture the intermediate years. If grass seed is sown with the rye on the manured land, after the crop of rye is taken off the next season, the grasses will take the place of weeds, and furnish a good fall feed, and by another season will make good pasturage: the roots of the grass, when turned under for the next crop of rye, will greatly enrich the land, and thus instead of deteriorating it will increase in fertility; but where the ground is continually cropped and no manure applied, nor grass seed sown, weeds will take full possession, and in process of time the land will become sterile and barren.

The idea which commonly prevails relative to the injurious effects of the Barberry bush upon rye, causing it to blast, is not correct, so far as our experience and observation goes. We raised, the last season, a field of rye of about 2 1-2 acres, which had barberry bushes on three sides of it, and we have never seen heavier grain, and not often a larger crop: it yielded at the rate of 35 bushels to the acre. A liberal quantity of herds-grass was sown with the rye, which gave this year a heavy burden of grass. No manure was used at the time of sowing the rye, but the ground had been under thorough tillage for a number of years.

MILDEW ON GRAPES—PRUNING, &c.

Mr Editor—Will not you or some of your experienced correspondents be so good as to explain to your readers the nature, cause and remedy of what is called mildew on grapes, more especially under glass? Is it a disease, or living animal substance, or is it a blight that is caused by some peculiarity in the weather, or of the management? And while on the subject, please tell us the best way of pruning—whether the "Kane" or "spur" method is preferable—and of syringing, whether it should be often or seldom, and at what time of the day, &c. And much oblige a number who are now suffering for information. C.

☞We have but very little experience in the cultivation of the grape, and cannot give our correspondent much information on the subject. The nature, cause, and remedy of mildew, we apprehend, is rather difficult to explain or to prescribe for. It is no doubt a disease, which appears to be brought on after a few days of warm, dull weather, succeeded by a hot sun. A successful cultivator of the grape informs us that he syringes his vines once a week, at the close of the day, about half an hour before the sun leaves the house, and then shuts it up close, so as to get a good heat, and opens again very early. He says he prefers the spur pruning, cutting down very close, which operation should be done in December, and no later. We should be glad to receive a communication in reply to our correspondent's inquiries, from some of our successful cultivators of the grape.

☞The Ploughman recommends the washing of the trunks of fruit trees at this season, with strong lye, to kill insects and their larvæ.

By the way, our neighbor of the Ploughman, we perceive, invariably spells lye or ley thus—*l i e*. Out of curiosity we inquire what authority he has for this.

CATTLE SHOWS, &c.

Mass. State Agricultural Society—Cattle Show and Exhibition of Implements at Worcester, October 10th—Trial of Plows at do. Oct. 9th.

Plymouth Co. Ag. Society—Show at Bridgewater, Sept. 25th.

Essex Co. Ag. Society—Show at Ipswich, Sept. 25th.

Middlesex Co. Ag. Society—Show at Concord, Oct. 2.

Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Ag. Society—Show at Springfield, Oct. 16 and 17.

New York State Ag. Society—Show at Poughkeepsie, Sept. 17, 18, and 19.

American Institute, New York—Annual Fair commences at Niblo's Garden, Oct. 6th.

New Article of Export.—One hundred bales of North River hay have been purchased in New York for shipment to Great Britain.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Aug. 17, 1844.

The display today was very attractive, and the tables were better filled then at any exhibition this season: the Plums, which formed the most prominent feature, were particularly fine, and were shown in greater quantity than we recollect to have noticed at any weekly exhibition in former years.

From J. S. Sleeper, Smith's Orleans, Duane's Purple, and Prince's Imperial Gage Plums.

From James Whiton, handsome Moorpark Apricots.

From Isaac D. White, Washington Plums.

From O. Pierce, fine Apples without name.

From Francis L. Capen, Williams's Favorite Apples, and one var. without name.

From Parker Barnes, good Washington Plums.

From Samuel Walker, Duane's Purple, Bolmer's Washington, (fine) and Bingham (?) Plums; also, Jargonelle (of the French) Pears.

From S. R. Johnson, superb specimens of Bolmer's Washington Plums, very large and highly colored; also fine large Green Gage.

From Wm. Earle, Worcester; specimens of the Nectarine Plum, large and handsome, and Bruce's Imperial Gage; also, a small black Plum, name not known.

From B. V. French, Devonshire Quarenden Apples.

From James Munroe, Pears and large Apples without name.

From Samuel Pond, fine large Bolmer's Washington, Duane's Purple, and St. Catherine Plums.

From James Nugent, Washington and Pond's Seedling Plums.

From Josiah Lovett, Red Astracan and Sweet Bough Apples; the latter were very large and uncommonly beautiful; also, Seedling Currants, very large, and a specimen of the Christiana Melon.

From John A. Kenrick, Washington Plums.

From W. F. Harnden, Washington and Duane's Purple Plums.

From Samuel A. Walker, Washington and Prince's Imperial Gage Plums.

From E. E. Bradshaw, Red Queen Mother, very large, and fine large Washington Plums; also, Moor Park Apricots, excellent specimens.

From H. Vandine, Early Yellow Gage (?) Early Black (?) and Washington Plums.

From Mrs. Bigelow, Medford; Rambeau Franc Apples, and Rareripe Peaches.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, Jargonelle of the French, and Petit Blanquet Pears, River Apples, Bolmer's Washington Plums, and Black Hamburg Grapes, bunches very large.

From Messrs. Winship, Pears without name.

From S. & G. Hyde, handsome Williams's Favorite, Orange Sweet, Early French, and Early Bough Apples; also, Bolmer's Washington, Pond's Seedling, and Prince's Imperial Gage Plums.

From Otis Johnson, Bloodgood Pears and fine specimens of the Fotheringham Plum.

For the Committee, P. B. Hovey, Jr.

Wherever spring crops have been taken from land which is to be sown this fall with winter grain, it is best to harrow immediately and thoroughly, which will cause the seeds of weeds to vegetate at once: the green coat of vegetation which will cover the ground in a few weeks, may then be plowed under, and the land prepared for sowing, by a thorough harrowing. If both these operations be well done, the ground will be in as good condition as it would be by repeated plowings.—*Central N. Y. Far.*

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Gardenof the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending Aug. 18.

Aug., 1844.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	12	57	71	64	S. E.
Tuesday,	13	54	74	65	S. E.
Wednesday,	14	59	79	66	E
Thursday,	15	55	72	68	S. E.
Friday,	16	57	77	67	E.
Saturday,	17	64	85	80	E.
Sunday,	18	67	80	78	N.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Aug. 19, 1844.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At market 740 Beef Cattle, 2500 Sheep and 1550 Swine. 50 Beef Cattle and several hundred Swine unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—A few Cattle were sold on Saturday at about former prices; to-day such prices were not sustained. Extra $4,75. First quality, $4,50. Second quality $4,25. Third quality, $3,25 a 4,00.

Sheep.—Lambs from $1,25 to 2. Old Sheep from $1,75 to 2,50.

Swine.—"Colombia Shoats" in lots to peddle, more than half Barrows, 4 1-4. Pennsylvania and Ohio Hogs from 3 1-2 to 4. At retail from 4 to 5 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, (nominal) per bushel. Red Top 00 to 00 cents. Clover—Northern, 0 to 00c.—Southern, 0 a 0 c. Flax Seed. $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $3 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. The dealers being well supplied, the market closes dull, with large receipts. Rye in little demand, and prices nominally the same.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 00 to 00—Southern, round yellow, old, 00 a 00—Southern flat yellow, new, 50 a 52—do. do. white 46 a 47—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00 —Rye, Northern, 00 a 00—do. Southern, 60 a 62 —Oats, Southern, 28 a 30—Northern do. 30 to 00—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 22 a 25—Bran, 18 a 20.

FLOUR. Since our last review the market has continued in the same dull state, and prices have been gradually declining for all common descriptions. The sales have been principally restricted to the demand for home consumption.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $4 25 a 4 31—do. wharf, $4 18 a 4 25—do. free of garlic, $4 25 a 4 31—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 18 a 4 25 —Fredericksburg, low l'd 4 mos. $4 12 a 4 25—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 0 00 a 0 00. —Georgetown, $4 25 a 4 50—Richmond Canal, $4 12 a 4 25 —do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 0 00 —do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $4 25 a 4 31— do fancy brands $4 37 a 4 50 — Ohio, via Canal, $4 00 a 4 18—do do New Orleans, cash $0 00 a 0 00. Rye, $3 20 a 3 25—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 37 a 2 50.

PROVISIONS. There has been a good deal doing in Pork during the past week, sales comprising about 1500 brls.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $6 50 a 7 00—Navy—$6 00 a 6 50.—No. 1, $5 50 a 6 00—do Prime $3 50 a 4 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $00 00 a 00 00—do Clear $11 50 a 12 00 do. Mess, $9 50 a 9 75—do Prime $7 50 a 7 75—do Mess from other States.— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00 —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00— Butter, shipping, 15 a 18—do store, uninspected, 10 a 12—do dairy, 18 cts. a 20—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 00 a 0 —do South and Western, 5¾ a 6¼— Hams, Boston, 7 a 00 — Southern and Western, 5 a 6½—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 3 a 4½ —do new milk, 4½ a 5½.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

The sales of pulled and fleece Wool, for the past week, have been light. As many of the manufacturers have a supply of wool for their immediate wants, they are reluctant in coming to market to purchase at an advance price. Holders however are firm, and from the amount of machinery now in operation, and the high price of wool in Europe, it is probable that all the wool in the country will be wanted, and that our quoted rates will be fully sustained.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 a 55 c.—American full blood, do 43 a 47—Do. 3-4 do 40 a 42—Do. 1-2 do 37 a 40—1-4 and common do 32 a 35 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—Do. unwashed, 10 a 17 — Bengasi do 6 a 13—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 15—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 42 a 45—No. 1 do. do. do. 37 a 40—No. 2 do do do 25 a 33—No. 3 do do do 18 a 20.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass 1843, lb. 7 a 7½ ; 2d do 5 a 6.

HAY, 12 to 15 per ton—Eastern Screwed $10 to 10 50.

EGGS, 12.

STRAWBERRIES, ROSES AND RASPBERRIES.

WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO.

Offer for sale all the 48 varieties described and priced very low in their Catalogue, of 1843 and 1844, 33d edition, among which are Swainstone, Garnestone, British Queen, Victoria, Black Roseberry, Hovey's Seedling, Prince Albert, Ross Phœnix, Bishop's Orange, Myatt's Pine and Eliza, Melon, Keen's Seedling, Elton, Southborough, Downton, Warren's Seedling; black and prolific, and green Hautbois; old scarlet, large early scarlet, red and white wood, and red and white running, and Bush Alpine, &c. Also, these additional new varieties: crimson Cone, Bishop's Wick, Coul late Scarlet, Turner's Pine at $2 per dozen. Orders not less than $5, enclosing cash, will meet prompt attention; 500 Fastolf Raspberry—very large fruit, and also Barnet, Antwerp, Franconia, white Magnum Bonum and other varieties. Roses, Cloth of Gold, Solfatare, Perpetual, La Reine of Laffay, New Carnation, Striped and other new varieties. 15,000 Roses,—of all the choice varieties will be ready for delivery in September and October, at very low rates in quantity. WM. R. PRINCE & CO.

Prince's Lin. Garden and Nurseries, Flushing.

August, 1844.

Annual Fair and Cattle Show,

OF THE

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

For the year 1844.

To be held at Poughkeepsie, Sept. 17th, 18th & 19th.

TO THE FRIENDS OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

Between four and five hundred Premiums are offered for the best qualities of Agricultural Products of all sorts, Animal and Vegetable; and for Implements and Goods of Domestic Manufacture, whether household or factory—particulars respecting which premiums may be found in the Agricultural Journals and handbills. Many of the Premiums—on Cattle, and other things—are open for competition from other States.

Manufacturers of Woollen and Cotton Goods in New England, as well as in this State, and all others engaged in manufacturing articles anywise connected with the wants of the Farmer and Mechanic, may find the State Fair an advantageous opportunity for exhibiting samples of their productions. Persons intending to exhibit articles of any kind, should report to the Recording Secretary (Henry O'Reilly,) of Albany, as soon as practicable, free of postage; so that adequate arrangements may be made for transportation, &c.

Admission to the Fair, one Shilling—or $1 for membership, which will allow admission to the member's family.

The facility of travelling and transportation by steamboats on the Sound and Hudson River, and by the Railroads connected therewith, (together with the liberality usually manifested by Railroad and Steamboat Companies on such occasions, with the arrangements for accommodating visitors at Poughkeepsie and other towns adjacent on the Hudson) warrant the belief that the immense throngs usually attending the State Fairs will be better accommodated at the next Fair than on any former occasion.

☞ Editors are requested to notice the arrangements, for the benefit of their readers among the farmers and mechanics. Visitors to the Fair will find the excursion to and from, through the Highlands and by West Point, very pleasant; and the most thorough arrangements will secure general satisfaction to those visitors while at Poughkeepsie.

July 17.

CIDER MILL FOR SALE.

A first rate Cider Mill, with good Screws, in complete order, will be sold cheap, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

July 23.

GARDENER'S KNIVES,

And other implements for garden purposes, in great variety and of superior quality. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52, N. Market Street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.

A few cases of superior Horticultural Tools, for gentlemen or ladies' use. For sale by JOS. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

STRAWBERRIES!

The subscriber can supply all the most esteemed varieties of Strawberries now in cultivation. The present is considered a good time for the formation of new beds. The following are the prices per hundred plants:—

Hovey's Seedling—a very superior variety, of large sized fine flavor, abundant bearer, and very hardy, $2,00

Keene's Seedling—Large fruit, very high flavor and high perfume, $2,00

Bishop's Orange—Fine size, abundant bearer and superior flavor. $2,00

Elton Seedling—Very large fruit of a superior flavor, considered one of the best in England, $2,00

Myatt's Pine—A delicious fruit, $3,00

Early Virginia, $1,00

English Wood, $1,00

Orders sent by mail enclosing the money will be punctually attended to, and the plants well packed for transportation. JOSEPH BRECK.

Boston, Aug. 6, 1844.

BEMENT'S AMERICAN HOTEL,

NO. 100 STATE-STREET, ALBANY,

Is now open for the reception of company, having undergone a thorough repair and complete renovation from the cellar to the attic. It has been newly furnished throughout, and in quality of beds, cleanliness, and airy rooms, will now compare with any other establishment in the city.

In location, this House has many advantages, being situated in the centre, and on one of the most beautiful streets in the city; within a few moments' walk of the Eastern and Western Railroad Depots and the landing of the Steamboats; about midway between the Capitol, Public Offices, and the Banks, Post-Office, and the business parts of the city, renders it very convenient for the man of business, as well as gentlemen of leisure

The subscriber places much reliance on the countenance and support of the Agriculturists throughout the Union, who may visit the city, and pledges himself to spare no exertions to render their stay agreeable, should they favor him with their company.

Three Hills Farm will be carried on as usual, under my own superintendence, by a careful manager, and the breeding and rearing improved stock will be continued as heretofore. C. N. BEMENT.

Albany, June, 1844.

GLASS SUPERCEDED FOR HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Chemical Transparent water proof composition, for rendering Muslin, Cotton, or Linen, for the frames of Greenhouses, pine, melon or cucumber Stoves, &c., impervious to rain, or moisture, and admitting light equal to glass, the burning rays of the sun alone being obstructed. Houses, pits or frames covered with cloth prepared with this composition, embrace important advantages over glass. The light being equally diffused in every part of the house; plants placed on the floor have as much light as those close to the covering, consequently they are not drawn up as under glass, while they continue much longer in bloom, and preserve their delicate tints unfaded until the blossom falls. These facts are gathered from undoubted English authority, and so far as this prepared cloth has been tried in this country has given entire satisfaction, and no doubt will be instrumental of a very great improvement in the Horticulture of this country.

For framing of all sorts, as well as green houses, it will answer an excellent purpose, as it prevents the radiation of heat, and obstructs the burning rays of the sun; it will give a congenial, moist atmosphere for plants in general. The cost is so trifling that it may be brought into general use for the growing of sallads, radishes, &c., and in a particular manner for Strawberries, Gooseberries and other small fruit which in our climate would be much improved by screening from the burning sun.

This composition is prepared for the subscribers, by a person competent, and will be warranted equal to Whitney's imported from England.

For sale at No. 52, North Market street, at the Agricultural Warehouse, up stairs.

July 30. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HOES.

The best kind in the Market. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CHEESE PRESSES.

Self acting and other Cheese Presses, of the most approved kinds, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market street, by J. BRECK & Co.

SILK COCOONS WANTED.

The subscriber will *pay cash* for good Cocoons, assorted, and well flossed. They are worth, according to kind and quality, from $2 to $4 per bushel, measure rounded.

J. R. BARBOUR.

Oxford, July 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

How Discoveries have been Made.—Many of the most important discoveries in the field of science have been the result of accident. Two little sons of a spectacle-maker in Holland, while their father was at dinner, chanced to look at a distant steeple through two eye-glasses placed one before the other. They found the steeple brought much nearer the shop-window. They told their father on his return, and the circumstance led to a course of experiments which ended in the invention of the telescope.

Some shipwrecked sailors once collected some sea-weeds on the sand, and made a fire to warm their shivering fingers and cook their scanty meal. When the fire went out, they found that the alkali of the sea-weed had combined with the sand, and formed glass—the basis of all our discoveries in astronomy, and absolutely necessary to our enjoyment.

In the days when every astrologer and every chemist was seeking after the philosopher's stone, some monks, in making up their materials, by accident invented gunpowder, which has done much to diminish the barbarities of war.

Sir Isaac Newton's most important discoveries, concerning light and gravitation, were the result of accident. His theory and experiments on light were suggested by the soap bubbles blown by a child; and the principle of gravitation, by the fall of an apple as he sat in an orchard; and it was in hastily scratching on a stone a memorandum of some articles brought him by a wash-woman, that the idea of lithography first presented itself to the mind of Stenefelder.—*Selected.*

Quarreling.—If anything in the world will make a man feel badly, except pinching his fingers in the crack of a door, it is, unquestionably, a quarrel. We mean a naturally clever, good-hearted man. No man of this sort ever fails to think less of himself after, than before a quarrel. The truth is, the more quietly and peaceably we all get on, the better—the better for us, and the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the wisest course is, if a man cheat you, to quit dealing with him; if he is abusive, quit his company; if he slander you, take care to live so that nobody will believe him. No matter who he is, or how he misuses you—the wisest way is just to let him alone.—*Selected.*

Expressive.—Emphasis is known to be of great consequence in a public speaker. Gesture is sometimes equally impressive. An anecdote is related of an English clergyman who was tormented with a termagant wife. By and by, she paid "the debt of nature." Her husband personally officiated at the funeral. His discourse was devoted in part to the "thousand ills that flesh is heir to," and was concluded by a scriptural quotation. Extending his right hand towards the grave, he said—"There the wicked cease from troubling"—and then placing the same hand on his heart, he added—"and the weary are at rest."—*Selected.*

"Sarah, dear," said a waggish husband to his wife, "if I were in your place I would n't keep that babe so full of butter." "Butter! I never give it any butter." "No, but you have poured a quart of milk into it this afternoon, and trotted it on your knee two hours; and if it does n't contain a quantity of butter by this time, 't is n't for want of *churning.*"

Eastern Mode of Measuring Time.—The people of the East measure time by the length of their shadow. Hence if you ask a man what o'clock it is, he immediately goes into the sun, stands erect, then looking where his shadow terminates, he measures his length with his feet, and tells you nearly the time. Thus the laborers "earnestly desire" the shadow which indicates the time for leaving their work. A person wishing to leave his toil, says, "How long my shadow is a coming." If asked, "Why did you not come sooner?" the reply is, "Because I waited for my shadow." In the seventh chapter of Job, we find it written, "As a servant earnestly desireth his shadow."

The Oldest Man.—There is now living in Madrid, a man named Manuel Collor, aged 136 years. His habits are simple and regular. He rises every day with the sun, and takes a long walk before breakfast. He has all his teeth, with the exception of the mollars, and nearly the whole of his hair, though it is quite white. He stands very upright, and everything about him indicates extraordinary vigor. He knew all the dynasty of the Bourbons, Philip V., Ferdinand VI., Charles III., Charles IV., Joseph Buonaparte, and Ferdinand VII. He only uses spectacles to read and write. His appearance is that of a man of 70.

"Will you keep an eye on my horse, my boy, while I step in and get a drink?"

"Yes, sir."

(Stranger goes in, gets his drink, comes out and finds his horse missing.)

"Where is my horse, boy?"

"He 's run'd away, sir."

"Did n't I tell you to take care of him, you young scamp?"

"No, sir—you tell'd me to keep my eye on him, and I did, till he got clean out o' sight."—*N. Y. Mercury.*

"Here, boy, hold my horse a moment." "Does he kick?" "Kick!—no." "Does he bite?" "Bite!—no: take hold of the bridle." "Does it take two to hold him?" "No." "Then hold him yourself," said the urchin.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

NEW ENGLAND

Agricultural Warehouse

AND

SEED STORE.

51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

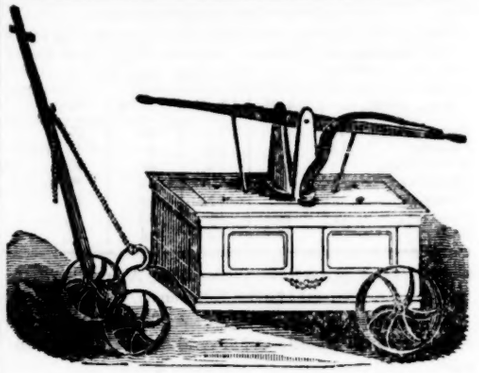
JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties; they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS of all kinds, constantly on hand.

AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS of all kinds, among which are the following, viz:—1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 200 Common do. do, 200 Cultivators, 100 Greene's Straw Cutters, 50 Willis' do. do. 100 Common do. do, 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, 50 Common do. do, 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, 50 do. Vegetable Cutters, 50 Common do. do., 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles, 100 Ox Yokes, 1500 Doz Scythe Stones, 3000 do Austin's Rifles, 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do. Common do. 100 do. Spades, 500 do. Grass Scythes, 300 do. Patent Snaiths, 200 do Common do., 500 do. Hay Rakes, 200 do. Garden do., 200 do. Manure Forks, 300 do. Hay do. 500 Pair Trace Chains, 100 do, Truck do. 100 do. Draft do, 500 do. Tie up do, 50 doz. Halter do, 1000 yards Fence do, 25 Grind Stones on Rollers

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.



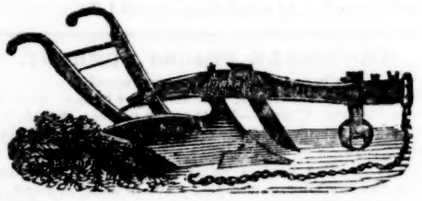
SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINES.

A splendid article, will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 to 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, North Market Street.

JOS. BRECK & CO.

Boston, June 4.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, a the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS,

21 SCHOOL STREET.